

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVII. No. 5508.

號九月三年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1881.

日十初月二年己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**LONDON.**—F. ALCOCK, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. George Street & Co., 80, Cornhill, London & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. BATES & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.

**PARIS AND EUROPE.**—LEON DE ROSSY, 10, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

**NEW YORK.**—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.**—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

**SAN FRANCISCO** and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

**SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.**—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZELN & CO., Manila.

**CHINA.**—MACAO, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suco, Campesello & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLAS & Co., Foochow, HENRI & Co., Canton, LARSEN, CLAWSON & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LARSEN, CLAWSON & Co.

## Banks.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)  
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....£1,500,000.  
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.  
At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " " "  
" 12 " " 5 " " "  
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.  
GEO. O. SCOTT,  
Acting Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND.....£1,000,000 Dollars.  
COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman.—A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman.—H. L. DAINFORTH, Esq.  
Messrs. A. ANDER, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
E. R. BRIDGES, Esq. Hon. W. K. WATSON, Esq.  
H. DE O. FORBES, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq.  
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
SHANGHAI.—EVERETT CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON.—BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "  
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1881.

## COMPTON D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1843.)  
RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.  
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....£280,000.  
HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue de la Harpe, PARIS.

## AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT.

LONDON, BOULOGNE, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE.

## LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.  
The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.  
E. G. VOULLEMONTE,  
Manager, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

## Notices of Firms.

**J. McCRAITH,**  
Auctioneer,  
LAND AND COMMISSION AGENT.  
H. A. T. F. O. N. O.  
F. O. N. O.  
Hankow, February 12, 1881. mrl9

**NOTICE.**  
Is hereby given, that the Undersigned have this day commenced Business at Hongkong as COAL, MERCHANDISE and COMMISSION AGENTS.  
AH YON & Co.,  
F59, Prince Street.  
Dated the 3rd day of January, 1881.

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm at Hongkong and in China, and Mr. ALEXANDER WASSERFALL has been authorized to SIGN the Firm per Procuration.  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1881. ap3

**NOTICE.**  
MR. WILLIAM WALKINSHAW has Retired from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility have CEASED. The Business will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining Partners, viz.:—Messrs PHILIP RYLAND, EDWARD CAREY SMITH, and ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW.  
TURNER & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1881.

## Auctions.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, at their Wharf, on  
**SATURDAY,**  
the 12th Instant, at Noon, —  
For Account of the Concerned,  
150 Fathoms CHAIN CABLE,  
4 PAIRS BOATS DAVITS,  
2 BOATS.  
All Saved from the Steamship Douglas.  
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.  
HUGHES & LEGGE,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1881. mrl2

## FOR SALE.

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
On 31st MARCH Next,  
(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), the  
**THREE PLOTS OF LAND,**  
Together with the  
**BUILDINGS THEREON,**  
Situate in the Foreign Concession at Yokohama, Japan, and  
**Numbered 34, 35 & 65**

On the Register of British Land Renters, and now in the occupation of Messrs CARMES & Co.  
Particulars to be obtained from  
W. H. TAYLOR,  
Yokohama; or  
RICHARD ASPINALL,  
21, Mincing Lane, London.  
Feb. 1, 1881. ap1

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1881, at Noon, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on board the Steamer, as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour, —  
THE PADDLE-WHEEL RIVER STEAMER, "K. I. N. S. H. A. N."  
of 1,381 1/2 Register Tons, built in New York U.S.A., in 1863, re-built in 1873, and extensively overhauled in 1876 and 1878.  
Dimensions.—Length over all 244 feet, breadth 35 1/2 feet, Depth of Hold 11 1/2 feet.  
DECK AREA FOR PASSENGERS.—11,152 superficial feet.  
CARGO CAPACITY.—Under tonnage deck 300 tons, on main deck 400 tons—700 tons measurement.  
Steam.—On a working pressure of steam of 20 lbs. per square inch, 12 knots per hour; on full pressure, 15 knots.  
DECK OF WATER.—Light 6-12 inches feet, loaded with 700 tons measurement 8 1/2-12 inches feet.  
BOILER.—Vertical Beam Engine, nominal H.P. 150, diameter of cylinder 56 in., length of stroke 10 feet.  
BOILER.—Two Circular Return Flue and Tubular Boilers, constructed in 1873 to sustain a pressure of 40 lbs. to the square inch.  
For further Particulars, apply at the Office of the HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. Purchaser to give a guarantee that the Steamer shall not be employed in the Canton waters, nor in the Yangtze-Kiang, nor between Shanghai and Ningpo, the Vessel and Appurtenances, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, February 25, 1881. ap30

## For Sale.

**FOR SALE.**  
JULIUS MUMM & Co.'s  
CHAMPAGNE.  
Quarts.....£16 per 1 doz. Case.  
Pints.....£17 per 2 doz. Case.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.  
WASHINGTON BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at the Office.—Price, £1 each.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## For Sale.

**KELLY & WALSH**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A. B. C. TELEGRAPH CODES.  
Audley and Bowes' "Keramic Art of Japan."  
Allen's "Engineer's Guide."  
Burgess's "Engineer's Guide."  
Tate's "Modern Cambrist for 1880."  
Col. Gordon's "Chinese Campaign."  
Ross's "Corea."  
Keith Johnston's "Handy Royal Atlas."  
Do. Do. "Map of World," on roller.  
Bunyon's "Fire Insurance."  
Watson's "Sketches in Hunting Field."  
NEW FRENCH NOVELS.  
"Engineering Drawing."  
Davis's "Azimuth Tables."  
Theodore's "Naval Architecture."  
"Sketching on Dogs."  
Mossman's "Japan."  
New Engineering and Nautical Works.  
Mathematical Instruments.  
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT PIANO and VOCAL MUSIC, 25 Cents each.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1881.

## For Sale.

**JUST LANDED, PER STEAMSHIP GLENEAGLES.**  
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES (Latest Fashions), of Different Kinds.  
Also, SATINES, POMPADOURS, and FRENCH PRINTS, &c., &c.  
NOORMAHOMED KHAMISA,  
8 & 10, Peel Street.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1881. mrl5

## FOR SALE.

**JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM OPORTO, A FEW CASES OLD INVALIDS' PORT WINE**  
(The usual Blue Brand).  
Apply to J. J. nos REMEDIOS & Co., Stanley Street.  
Hongkong, February 10, 1881. mrl6

## NOW READY.

**"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"**  
By E. H. PARKER.  
Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LARSEN, CLAWSON & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

## To Let.

**TO LET.**  
THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.  
ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.  
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, PEEL STREET, below CAINE ROAD. Has been thoroughly repaired.  
The PREMISES, No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET, at present in occupation of Messrs DE SOUZA & Co.; Possession 1st April.  
Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1881.

## TO LET.

**NO. 10, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.**  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1881.

## TO LET.

**"BROCKHURST,"** Mount GOUGH.  
HAS an Excellent LAWN TENNIS GROUND attached, and a good view on the North and South Sides of the Island. The FURNITURE can be taken over at a valuation should the Tenant so wish.  
Apply to  
H. L. DENNIS,  
18, Bank Buildings.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1881.

## HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

**GODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE** at Moderate Rates, in First-Class GODOWNS.  
Also,  
Entire GODOWNS to BE LET.  
Apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1881. ap2

## TO BE LET.

(FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with Possession on the 1st of MAY A.C.)  
THE HOUSE, PRATA EAST, No. 11, at present in the occupation of the Undersigned. Either the whole House or in Flats.  
Also,  
The GROUND FLOORS OF HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, PRATA EAST (known as the "BURN HOUSES"); Immediate possession.  
Apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1881. ap2

## TO LET.

**ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.**  
Apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

## GODOWNS TO LET.

**PRATA EAST AND WATWAI ROAD.**  
For Particulars, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

## For Sale.

**New BIRTHDAY & EASTER CARDS.**  
New PLAYING CARDS.  
AGENTS for "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," for which Subscriptions are Solicited.  
Geikie's "Pre-historic Europe."  
"Handy Book of Villa Architecture."  
St. John's "Wild Coast of Nippon."  
A New STOCK of PURSES, CARD CASES, MONEY CASES, WRITING CASES, and Other LEATHER GOODS.  
Postage Stamp Albums.  
The NEW WHITEHALL STATIONERY.  
New PUNCH PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.  
A large Stock of NEW PIPES.  
CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.  
Royal Jester Linen NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.  
Half-Morocco ALBUMS for unmounted Photographs.  
New Designs in PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

## Intimations.

**DIVISION NAVALE DES MERS DE CHINE ET DU JAPON.**

## NOTICE.

ON the 10th MARCH, 1881, at 3 o'clock Afternoon, at the French Consulate, there will be an Auction for the SUPPLY of the necessary STORES and PROVISIONS for the FRENCH NAVAL DIVISION, in Four Lots, viz.:—  
1.—DAILY PROVISIONS and SEA PROVISIONS.  
2.—COALS.  
3.—SHIP'S STORES.  
4.—TOBACCO and SOAP.  
The Particulars of Tenders are at the Chancellerie of the French Consulate, Hongkong, and on Board of the Man-of-war *Thonin*, and may be consulted by any one wishing to tender.  
Le Commissaire de Division,  
E. NEGRE.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1881. mrl6

## NOTICE.

**THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**  
THE Annual General Meeting of MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held at the CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, at 3.30 p.m.  
By Order,  
E. GEORGE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1881. mrl6

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Annual MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the GENERAL AGENTS, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1880.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, February 24, 1881. mrl1

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th February current to 11th March next, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, February 24, 1881. mrl1

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th February current to 11th March next, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, February 24, 1881. mrl1

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-Year ending 31st December last, at the Rate of ONE POUND and TEN SHILLINGS Sterling per Share of £125, is PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply, for Warrants.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1881. mrl5

## NEWS FOR HOME.

## The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)  
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIMES FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
(Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-printed matter.)  
THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of such fortnightly current history of events in China and Japan, contained in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.  
It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.  
Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 12 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$1.50).  
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves.  
Terms of Advertising: same as in Daily China Mail.

## Intimations.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS has returned, and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, the First-floor of the premises lately occupied by the National Bank of India.  
Hongkong, December 7, 1880.

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a STATEMENT of BUSINESS Contributed during the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1880, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be closed.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, February 25, 1881. apl

## THE "F. A. R. E. A. S. T."

THIS-STEAMER OF 1878 WANTED.  
Apply at this Office.  
Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

## Notices to Consignees.

**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.**

THE Steamship *Suez* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored, at Consignees' risk and expense.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1881. mrl2

## THE STEAMSHIP "ARRATON APCAR."

Captain A. B. MACLAVISH, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 10th Inst., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Consignees are hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th Instant.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1881. mrl2

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

## FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "Emeralda," Captain TALBOT, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 12th Instant, at 4 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1881. mrl2

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "Lueria," Captain R. F. SCALE, will be despatched on or about the 10th March.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1881.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHOWANG, TIEN-TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)  
The Co.'s Steamship "Agamemnon," Capt. J. WELDON, will be despatched on or about the 12th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1881.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship "Bellevue," Captain T. N. FREEMAN, will be despatched on or about the 17th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1881.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "Alta," Capt. A. KIDG, will be despatched on or about the 4th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1881.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "Alta," Capt. A. KIDG, will be despatched on or about the 4th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1881.

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

**FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)  
The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s Steamer "Memair," will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1881. mrl10

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)  
The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s Steamer "Memair," will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 20th Instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1881. mrl20

## UNION LINE.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship "Galley of Lorne," Captain BRANTHWAITE, expected here on or about the 12th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1881.

## NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Djemah," Command. de BORSEUIL, BARON, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1881.

## NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Mercur," Commandant HOMERY, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1881.

## NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Mercur," Commandant HOMERY, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1881.

## Sailing Vessels.

## FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "Lucia," Crowther, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, February 28, 1881.

## FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "State of Maine," SMALL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL & Co.  
Hongkong, February 22, 1881.

## FOR LONDON.

The 3/4 A 1.1.1. American Ship "State of Maine," SMALL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL & Co.  
Hongkong, January 22, 1881.

## FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The 3/4 L 1.1.1. German Bark "Liberation," STEVENS, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL & Co.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1881.

## Insurances.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.  
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGHRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1874.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27,



## For Sale.

## WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL  
BLANKETS.  
SARATOGA TRUNKS.  
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.  
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.  
THE AMERICAN BROILER.  
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.  
TOBACCO SHAVES.  
AMERICAN and CHINA'S LOOKS.  
HOUSE GONGS.  
SMOOTHING IRONS.  
LEMON SQUEEZERS.  
MOUSE TRAPS.  
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.  
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.  
American AXES and HATCHETS.  
LIFE BUOYS.  
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.  
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.  
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.  
WAFFLE IRONS.  
GLIDIRONS.  
FIRE GRATES.  
American SOFT FELT HATS.

## STATIONERY

FOR LADIES and OFFICE USE,  
the  
Best and Cheapest  
in  
Hongkong.

## NEW BOOKS

INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.  
A  
Large Assortment of  
FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUCHNITZ'S  
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD  
WORKS, &c.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.  
ALMANACKS.  
DIARIES.  
SCHOOL BOOKS.  
GLIM'S SCHOOL SERIES.  
PRESENTATION BOOKS.  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S OUTLERY.  
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.  
WEBLEY and Sons' London-made SPORT-  
ING GUNS.  
BOSBY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.  
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.  
THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.  
TABLE GLASSWARE.  
EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF  
CAVITE,  
FORTIN, and  
MEYSG  
CIGARS, and  
CHEROOTS.

All Specially Selected.  
ENGLISH and AMERICAN  
GROCERIES.  
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY  
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.  
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.  
FARM'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.  
STILTON CHEESE.  
FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.  
HUMPS.  
ROUNDS.  
BRISKETS, and  
TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.  
APPLE BUTTER.  
OLAM CHOWDER.  
FISH CHOWDER.

Soured PIG'S FEET.  
Soured SHEEP'S TONGUES.  
Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.  
Gruyere CHEESE.  
New York CREAM CHEESE.  
CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.  
California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.  
Cracked WHEAT.  
HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.  
RICHARDSON and ROBINSON'S Potted MEATS.  
Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.  
WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.  
SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

Macewen, FRICKEL & Co.  
Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

## Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared by us for the last 20 years. Its sale is steadily increasing in India, the Straits and Japan. It possesses all the qualities of a Hair Oil or Pomade without their stickiness. It induces a healthy action of the scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff never appears whilst it is in use. It contains none but the best ingredients, and the greatest care is taken in the compounding. When the Hair falls off after fever or any other ailment, this Wash will surely prove of the greatest value.



THE LAOU-TI-KEE  
HAIR WASH  
An unique and elegant  
appendage to the Toilet,  
combining in itself the  
properties of a Hair  
Groom, Wash, and  
Restorer.  
PREPARED ONLY BY  
J. LLEWELLYN & CO.,  
Chemists, &c.,  
SHANGHAI.

DIRECTIONS.  
A small portion to be poured upon the Head,  
and to be rubbed into the roots of the Hair.  
No Pomade required.

From its great nourishing power on the  
follicles it may in time cause Hair to return  
to its natural color; it, however, does not  
contain a particle of any dyeing ingredient.  
Using it constantly will most certainly pre-  
vent the Hair falling. It is cleanly in use,  
the smallest quantity sufficing. It has no  
sediment, and therefore requires no shaking.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.,  
Shanghai.  
Hongkong Agents: LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Mr. Andrew Wind,  
News Agent, &c.,  
133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;  
is authorized to receive Subscriptions,  
Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail,  
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

MAILS.  
NOTICE.  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEDZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES.

Also,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON MONDAY, the 14th day of March,  
1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
YANGTSE, Commandant CHAMBERLAIN,  
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until 4  
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 13th of March, 1881. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left at  
the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.  
For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1881. mr14

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE  
VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched  
on WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, 1881, at 3 p.m.  
Connection being made at Yokohama,  
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
ports.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. on the 22nd March.  
All Parcel Packages should be marked to  
address in full, and same will be received  
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the  
day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25 % made on all  
RETURN PASSENGER ORDERS ISSUED.  
Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Maritime, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or  
Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 64, Queen's Road Central.  
OHAAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1881. mr23

## Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.  
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £ 100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 250,000  
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1863.  
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £100,000 on any Building, or  
to Merchandise in the wharves at the usual  
Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SAILOER'S HOME.

ANY Out-of-Clothing, BOOKS, or  
PAPEES will be thankfully received at  
the Sailer's Home, West Point.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.  
TENDERS, in Duplicate, marked on the  
Cover "Tender for Army Contracts,"  
will be received by the Undersigned until  
10 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, for  
the undermentioned SUPPLIES and SER-  
VICES, required by the War Department at  
Hongkong and Outposts during the year,  
from the 1st April, 1881, to the 31st  
March, 1882, viz:—

1.—For Her Majesty's Troops.—PROVISIONS,  
FUEL, LIGHT, &c.  
2.—For Hospitals.—PROVISIONS, WINES,  
SPIRITS, PORTER, ALE, &c.

3.—WASHING and RETAILING BARRACK and  
HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING.  
4.—CLEANING the ROADS, PARADES, NULIAH  
and WAR DEPARTMENT LANDS (see  
Plan), &c., at the various Cantonments,  
and other SCAVENGING WORK;  
also SWEEPING CHIMNEYS, FURIES and  
STOVE PIPES; likewise CLEANING,  
LIGHTING, and PROVIDING OIL, &c.,  
for Exterior Lamps.

5.—FOR THE PURCHASE of SOUND EMPTY  
PORTER CASKS.

There will be a separate Tender for each  
of the five items.  
Samples of certain of the Articles required,  
in accordance with which Supplies must be  
furnished, can be seen at this Office; where  
also Forms of Tender (no other than those  
issued by the Department will be re-  
cognized), Conditions of Contract, Specimen  
and Plan of Scavenging Contract, and any  
further information required, can be ob-  
tained upon application between the hours  
of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

CROKER L. B. PENNELL, A.C.C.,  
District Commissary-General.  
Commissariat Office,  
Hongkong, March 9, 1881. mr12

HONGKONG AMATEUR  
DRAMATIC CLUB  
A PERFORMANCE  
ON FRIDAY,  
the 18th March.

For the BENEFIT of SOME of the LOCAL  
CHARITIES.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1881. mr16

NOTICE.  
GENTLEMEN wishing to Compete at  
the forthcoming CIVIL AMATEUR  
ATHLETIC SPORTS, will be good enough  
to insert their Names on the Entries List  
at the HONGKONG CLUB or the VICTORIA  
RECREATION CLUB.

B. M. BLUNNERSHASSETT,  
Honorary Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1881. mr11

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEDZ,  
PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,  
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;  
VIA

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.  
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERMAN  
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,  
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK  
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
KASHGAR, Captain W. A. SKEEL, with  
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched  
from this Port for BOMBAY, on MONDAY,  
the 21st Instant, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until  
10 A.M. on the day of departure.  
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office  
until 10 A.M. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valerians Europe will be  
transhipped at Point de Galle, but Tea and  
General Cargo at Bombay; arriving one  
week later than by the direct route via  
Galle.

For further Particulars regarding  
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the  
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are  
required to be declared prior to shipment.  
Shippers are particularly requested to  
note the terms and conditions of the Com-  
pany's Black Bill of Lading.

W. A. SKEEL, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1881. mr21

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.  
The Steamship  
"Claverhouse,"  
JAMES BROWN, Comdr.,  
will be despatched as  
above TO-MORROW, the 10th Instant, at  
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1881. mr10

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.  
The Steamship  
"Thales,"  
Captain FOOCHOW, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on SATURDAY, the 12th Instant, at  
Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1881. mr12

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The Steamship  
"R. R. Thomas,"  
Nichols, Master, will lead here  
for the above Port, and will  
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1881.

Not Responsible for Debts.  
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for  
any Debt contracted by the Officers or  
Crew of the following Vessels, during  
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

OLDSMA, German schooner, Captain  
Schluter.—Siemens & Co.  
Gov. GOODWIN, American ship, Captain  
William Lester.—Messageries Maritimes.

CARL RITTER, German barque, Captain  
H. Jäger.—Wieler & Co.  
CALCUTTA, American ship, Capt. Smith.  
—Siemens & Co.

R. R. THOMAS, American ship, Capt. P.  
Nichols.—Order.  
AMETHYST, American barque, Captain J.  
Slocum.—Captain.

CLAVENHOUSE, British steamer, Capt. J.  
Brown.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
PROCTOR, British barque, Captain W.  
Anthony.—Edmund Schellhapp & Co.

SEIZ, British steamer, Captain John D.  
Eaton.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
RACHEL, British barque, Capt. Raffield.  
—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

OCTAVA, German steamer, Captain H.  
Hansen.—Edmund Schellhapp & Co.

SHIPPING.  
ARRIVALS.  
March 9, Thales, British steamer, 820  
Ponnet, Poochow March 4, Amoy 5, and  
Swatow 6, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &  
Co.

March 9, Marie Alfred, French barque,  
308, J. Brégeon, Singapore Jan. 31, General.  
—LANDSTAM & Co.

March 9, Hui Yuen, Chinese steamer,  
from Canton.

DEPARTURES.  
Mch. 9, Atalanta, for Saigon.  
9, Fokien, for Swatow, etc.  
9, Ping-on, for Hoihow, etc.  
9, Hungarian, for Sydney, etc.  
9, Prospector, for Keelung.  
9, Oloose, for South Sea Islands.  
9, Chinkiang, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.  
Claverhouse, for Shanghai.  
R. M. Yoon, for Tientsin.  
Fortigera, for Singapore.  
Albyn's Isle, for Whampoa.  
Conquest, for Hoihow, etc.  
Zelus, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.  
ARRIVED.  
Per Thales, from Coast Ports, 510 Chi-  
nese.

DEPARTED.  
Per Hungarian, for Sydney, etc., Capt.  
and Mrs. Godall and 7 children, Mr. G.  
Chappe; 1 European (steerage), and 480 Chi-  
nese.  
Per Fokien, for Amoy, Messrs. Valle and  
Mackenzie; for Foochow, Mr. Ramsay.  
Per Chinkiang, for Shanghai, Messrs. T.  
Willmott, Culbertson (2), and Blacraft do  
Torges.  
Per Atalanta, for Saigon, 200 Chinese.  
Per Ping-on, for Hoihow, 3 Chinese;  
for Fokien, 22 Chinese.

TO DEPART.  
Per Fortigera, for Singapore, 1 European,  
and 640 Chinese.  
Per Conquest, for Hoihow, etc., 12 Chi-  
nese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
The British steamer Thales reports: Left  
Foochow on the 4th; and experienced  
strong N.E. winds with high sea. Left  
Amoy on the 6th; and had moderate winds  
and cloudy weather. Left Swatow on the  
8th; and had moderate winds and cloudy  
weather to port. In Foochow: S. S. Ro-  
an. In Amoy: S. S. Sumatra Mare. In  
Swatow: Chin-tung and Laertes. Co. s. str.  
Mamoo left same day (light S.W. gale).

CARGO.  
Per Khiao, sailed 7th March.—To Lon-  
don: from Canton, 2,160 boxes Tea (con-  
taining 45,640 lbs. Scented Capet), and 22  
cases Silk Goods; from Foochow, 10 pigs  
Tea (particulars unknown); from Shanghai,  
248 half-chests and 925 pigs. Tea (parti-  
culars unknown), 64 bales Raw Silk, 3  
cases Silk Goods, and 22 bales Waste Silk;  
from Yokohama, 52 bales Raw Silk, 10  
pigs Tea; from Canton, 25 bales Raw Silk,  
and 38 cases Silk Goods; from Yokohama,  
102 pigs Tea (particulars unknown), and  
6 bales Raw Silk.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.  
MAILS will close:—  
For SHANGHAI.  
Per Claverhouse, at 11.30 a.m. To-mor-  
row, the 10th inst., instead of as  
previously notified.

For YOKOHAMA.  
Per Emerald, at 3.30 p.m. To-mor-  
row, the 10th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY 15.  
LAND COAST TOWNS: TOWN-  
VILLE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.,  
&c.

For MANILA, at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday,  
the 10th inst.

For BANGKOK.  
Per Emerald, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the  
11th inst.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—  
For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW:—  
Per Thales, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,  
the 12th inst., instead of as pre-  
viously notified.

For MANILA.  
Per Emerald, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday,  
the 12th inst.

For YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI.  
Per Malacca, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,  
the 22nd inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—  
The French Contract Packet Yangtze  
will be despatched on MONDAY,  
the 14th March, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom and  
Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits  
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,  
India (via Madras), the Australian  
Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and  
Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing  
the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—  
The British Contract Packet Kachgar  
will be despatched on MONDAY,  
the 21st March, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom and  
Europe via Brindisi; to the Straits  
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,  
India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gib-  
ralta. This is the best opportunity  
for forwarding Correspondence to Mau-  
ritius.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the  
Australian Colonies.

ROUTES OF CLOSING.  
THE FRENCH MAIL.  
The following hours are observed in closing  
Mails, &c., by the French Contract  
Packet:—

Day before departure (or Saturday if the de-  
parture be on Monday).  
5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes.  
Post Office closes, except the  
NIGHT BOX, which is always  
open out of Office hours.

Day of departure.—  
7 a.m.—Post Office opens.  
10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.  
Posting of all printed matter  
and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late  
Letters.  
11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with  
Late Fee of 10 cents until  
11.30 a.m.—When the Post Office closes  
entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted.  
Fee of 10 cents until time of  
departure.

Shipping Intelligence.  
The following is corrected from the latest  
London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—  
VESSELS TO ARRIVE  
AT HONGKONG.

Left. Name. From.  
June. 5, Vale of Doon, Antwerp  
Sept. 15, Wyllo, London  
Oct. 15, Xenia, London

Nov. 2, Hercules, Penarth  
7, J. W. Marx, Cardiff  
8, Corea, London  
10, Willis Road, Antwerp  
12, Star of China, London  
19, Christine, Cardiff  
20, Westerguard, Hamburg

Dec. 2, Therese, Doner  
3, Laurens, Hamburg  
8, Laura, Hamburg

Jan. 1, Lucy A. Nickels, Penarth  
6, Rockhurst, Penarth  
7, Clarissa B. Carver, New York  
13, Highlander, New York  
14, Bellerophon (s), London  
15, Hilda Maria, Swansea  
16, Galaxy of Lions (s), Antwerp  
18, Antares (s), Cardiff  
17, Marlborough (s), Cardiff  
17, Oriswell, Liverpool  
21, Agamemnon (s), Greenock  
27, Glamis Castle (s), London

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.  
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.  
Glenorchy, Viceroy  
Canton, Tencor  
Aethles, Glenfruin (s)

Sailing Vessels.  
M. L. Stone, Laurel  
Clara, At Liverpool

Diomed (s), Stentor (s)  
Patrol (s), Balled Will.  
At Glasgow.  
C. F. Sargent, Ionian  
P. G. Carrill, Astoria  
Bertha, Wilkes

General Memoranda.  
FRIDAY, March 11.—  
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the  
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the  
Office of General Agents.

SATURDAY, March 12.—  
Noon.—Auction of Chain Cable, &c., at  
Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s wharf.  
Noon.—Thales leaves for Coast Ports.  
4 p.m.—Emerald leaves for Manila.

MONDAY, March 14.—  
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.  
8 p.m.—Meeting of St. John Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—  
9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

FRIDAY, March 18.—  
Tenders received by War Department.  
Amateur Dramatic Performance.

SUNDAY, March 20.—  
Daylight.—Memoria Oculi leaves for  
Sydney and Melbourne.

MONDAY, March 21.—  
4 p.m.—English Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—  
8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 30.—  
Noon.—Auction of River Steamer Ken-  
slaw, on board the steamer.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.  
Noon.—Claverhouse leaves for Shanghai.  
4 p.m.—Memoria leaves for Sydney and  
Melbourne.

Goods per Atalanta. Upon undelivered  
after this date subject to rent.

Tenders Close.  
3 p.m.—Tenders for supply of Stores and  
Provisions for French Navy.

Meeting.  
3.30 p.m.—Meeting of Members of the  
Hongkong General Chamber of Com-  
merce at the City Hall.

THE  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Established A.D. 1841.  
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS  
OF  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ESSENCE,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT  
MEDICINES.  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
Boda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla,  
Water, and other Aromatic Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any  
other persons who may desire to con-  
sult the files of local, China, Japan,  
American, English, Indian or Aus-  
tralian newspapers, are invited to call at  
the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over  
sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies,  
from these countries, are now filed for  
reference.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.55 p.m.

THE China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1881.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected  
to arrive, by the O. & O. Ste. Oceanic,  
on or about the 12th March, Saturday  
next.



though some random shots were fired, no one seems to have been killed or wounded. Inspector Craddock's detachment also had some prominence in the robbery, as they made off with a very serious result, but no one seems to have been killed or wounded. The men got to the hills and were off before any concerted effort could be made to main or secure them. They are presumed to have gone on to and to be now at a place on the main road, some thirty miles from Kowloon. It was intended that a detachment from one of the Chinese gunboats, should be sent round to look for the thieves, but we have not yet heard what has come of this effort to bring the scoundrels to justice. Some suspicion was entertained of three men, two of whom were found in a garden's hut, the other being found at the same time endeavouring to gain admittance to the hut. The two men who were in the hut bore no marks of having been out. They were themselves, moreover, residents in the village. The other man was mud-spattered and looked as if he had been running for his life. These facts, as well as the fact of his being a Chin-chew man, are against his being a partner in the robbery. The information says he cannot identify this man as one of the gang, and it is feared that little can be made out of him. The casualties are not many, but they have unfortunately included that wrong man, a Sikh, who was wounded by a spear which was deftly used by one of the thieves who was watching outside, to keep off all intruders while the comrades performed their work inside. He was wounded in three places, in the throat, the thigh, and the arm, and was believed to be dangerous. Two Chinese belonging to the village have been shot in the legs accidentally; one of them severely but not dangerously wounded. This attack is a very serious matter to ponder over, as it brings before our minds the danger which we had fondly hoped had gone for ever, when a continual state of armed readiness against intruders of our hearts and homes was the normal condition of the Colony. We hope to hear of no more similar exploits by like gangs of blackguards.

#### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

##### EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting was held this forenoon of the shareholders of the above Company, for the purpose of confirming the special resolution passed at a meeting of shareholders on the 22nd ultimo. There were present, Hon. W. Kewick, Chairman of the Company, who presided, Messrs Manger, Haswell, Hoppins, Tripp, Ede, H. Smith, André, MacCulloch, Vauchar, Innes, Newton, Martfield, and Chan-peace.

The Chairman said the business of the meeting was to confirm the resolution passed at the last meeting, proposed by him in the name of the Board of Directors, to be hereby authorised to subdivide the old shares of the Company of \$500 into shares of \$125 each. Mr Innes seconded that resolution and it was then passed. He proposed that it be now confirmed.

Mr Innes seconded the resolution, and the Chairman said he was happy to say that that concluded the series of meetings required for the due sanction of the recent changes in the Company. It had been a somewhat long business, but he was happy to say it was now concluded.

#### ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

##### INQUEST THIS AFTERNOON.

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital at 3.30 this afternoon before the Deputy Coroner, G. S. Northcote, Esq., and a Jury consisting of Messrs J. Lawrence, L. A. Xavier, and A. M. da R. Pereira, upon the body of one Fu Ahoy.

Dr. Marques, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence to the effect that deceased was brought to the Hospital at about 9.30 yesterday morning. He was then in an insensible state, and was bleeding from the mouth and both ears, and he died shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning. Witness found, on examination, that the right clavicle was fractured and the right thigh was fractured and dislocated. From the symptoms exhibited during life it was evident that death was caused by fracture of the base of the skull. The man was attended, after his admission, by Dr. Wharry.

Fung Sun-hat, coolie, gave evidence to the effect that deceased was his brother. Yesterday morning at about 8.30, deceased, witness and about 30 coolies were employed cutting off branches of trees in Lee Hwa Lane; at that time deceased was on the top of a banana tree and witness was on another when he saw him fall from the tree. He fell on the edge of a wall and then into the road. Witness went as quickly as possible to deceased who was lying insensible, and he was then taken to the Hospital. The distance that deceased fell was about thirty feet. He had been employed on the same kind of work once or twice before.

Further evidence was given by another coolie, Lo Akum, to the effect that the deceased was at the top of a ladder and was sawing through a branch when the branch broke off it struck deceased and he fell with it.

The Jury returned an unanimous verdict of "accidental death."

#### SUPREME COURT.

##### IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smal.)

Wednesday, March 9.

**ENTRANCING AWAY A WOMAN.**

Lam Ahong, who was convicted at these sessions of entrancing away a woman named Li Shien Ho, was brought to the Court for the purpose of prosecution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Lam Ahong, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Lam Ahong, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

who was living in Hongkong. He was a poor man and it was some time to save the money, but he was able to do so. The main excuse for you is that you are what you are from education in evil. Probably a domestic bondswoman, yourself, you say that you were the inmate of the brothel. Cruelly beguiled, and the life you have been forced into has educated you by cruelly till one feels pity even for such a criminal as you are whilst retaining to the full indignation at the crime. You, it may be, in your crime as much as the other, for the law gives me no power on this information to inflict a heavier punishment. As for you, Tang Ahong, you appear to have been less active in the cruel treatment of this young child, but you certainly took a very active part in the atrocity of trying to flog this poor young girl in and breaking her leg and in other assaults on her, but as a man not educated to crime as your fellow prisoner has been I think you liable to a punishment as severe as that imposed on her. The sentence of the Court on you is that you be kept to penal servitude for three years. I cannot part with this case without asking whether it does not justify all that I have said from this bench against kidnapping and against that domestic slavery, which I call domestic slavery, of which in low markets and in the hearts of the criminals which these prisoners have been convicted are the natural fruits. Every one must feel that it would have been far better for this poor girl if she had died in the midst of the days when her cheeks were not hollow and her eyes were not dim, when she could still play in her childhood—than that emaciated and in ruined health she should even when rescued from a blighted life. I know of no case in the actual annals of slavery—nothing in the fictions of the great anti-slavery novelists which I have said on to be in the path of pain. But is this a solitary case? I fear that though it may be prominently atrocious, hundreds, may thousands of cases of a like kind have existed in this Colony under the British flag. The property of the Bench has been questioned. I, however, hold it to be my duty to lay to humanity, the highest law—in the law to humanity in my power to lay bare before the public how much yet remains to be done before it can be said that in this Colony "slavery has been abolished."

**BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A CHILD PROSECUTED FOR THEFT BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.**

Mak Apang and Tang Ahong, were convicted on the 2nd March of assaulting a girl thirteen years of age, named Mak Tai Yau, and thereby causing actual bodily harm to her, and of the offence of breaking her leg and in other assaults on her. His Lordship delivered sentence as follows—

Upon an information charging you, Mak Apang and Tang Ahong, with having made an assault on Mak Tai Yau, a young girl, having been aged 13 years, and with having beaten and wounded, and ill-treated her, thereby causing to her actual bodily harm, at Victoria on two occasions, viz., on the 3rd of November, and on the 3rd of December last, the Jury after a long and careful hearing, have come to the conclusion, possibly, that each of you is guilty. The repeated deliberate statements which you, Mak Apang, made in your defence that you have lived with the second prisoner as his paramour, and that you were not his wife, and that you could not give any evidence of a non-medical man almost dying; and she then narrated the history of her sufferings, of which I will now give a short outline. This child of about 13 years of age lost her father, and about a year ago her mother, the late Mrs. Hing Shan, died. The child then came to the Colony by boat from Hongkong, and sold her to some one who brought her to Hongkong, and sold her to the female prisoner. From the time of her purchase of the child, the female prisoner beat her very often. The second prisoner, the man, beat her less often. She had been beaten sometimes with a rattan and sometimes with a broom, taken from the ordinary bundles of split firewood, perhaps two or three times a week. She was beaten with firewood on the 3rd of November last when her leg broke, and she could not walk ever since. Some time after that the female prisoner burnt her on the arm and hand with a hot crimping iron. The little girl showed eight places where the marks of the burning remained. On cross-examination by the female prisoner, it was elicited that a neighbour, who had been living in the house, had seen the child being beaten. In answer to questions subsequently put to her the poor child said nothing was said to her before she was tied up; her mistress did not often speak to her; she thus beat the girl and said it was because she was lazy. She was beaten by her mistress on the 3rd of November, and the child had been frequently beaten, mainly by the woman with rattans; at one time with two as big as a finger tied together. One neighbour described the beating on the 3rd of Nov. last, that the little girl was tied up by her hands and her feet, and she was hung from the ceiling by the clothes line, by the male prisoner, and that she was beaten by the woman with a piece of firewood, (described as being about two feet long, and about two inches in diameter). This witness saw the child being beaten on the 3rd of Nov. last, and she was beaten three times on one of her legs; then the man struck the little girl still up; and he then untied her, and on the support of her being tied up falling her the little girl fell down. Before this beating on that day, which was deposited to as being on the 3rd of November, the little child was seen on the street; but after that date she did not go out. The fact that the female prisoner burnt the little girl with the crimping iron was deposited to by a neighbour. The little girl said of herself, "When I got that (i.e., the beating of the prisoner) I could not move very heavy things; I could carry water. I had strength to play. I did play. I was not then hollow-cheeked like I am now." It seems that the neighbours (doing what the Chinese are most loath to do) gave information to the Police, and the two prisoners were arrested, and the little girl was taken to the Civil Hospital. I am bound to say, to the credit of the Chinese, that since the evils of kidnapping have been explained from this Bench to them, since the miseries consequent on the system have been discussed, a right public opinion has been formed, and kidnappers have been denounced; and now, when the evils of the state of this domestic bondage, of this boasted *patria potestas*, of this phase of the national religious sentiment, as it has been known, it is usually known, to the honour of the police. It seems that this poor child was brought by the Police to the Civil Hospital on the 7th of January, but she was too ill to be taken as a witness to the Police Court, until the 11th of February. When she gave evidence at the trial on the 2nd of March, she had been beaten and ill-treated, and she was now brought to the Court for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

your paramour as you call him. You bought the child, and you seem to have exercised most of the cruelties on her. The main excuse for you is that you are what you are from education in evil. Probably a domestic bondswoman, yourself, you say that you were the inmate of the brothel. Cruelly beguiled, and the life you have been forced into has educated you by cruelly till one feels pity even for such a criminal as you are whilst retaining to the full indignation at the crime. You, it may be, in your crime as much as the other, for the law gives me no power on this information to inflict a heavier punishment. As for you, Tang Ahong, you appear to have been less active in the cruel treatment of this young child, but you certainly took a very active part in the atrocity of trying to flog this poor young girl in and breaking her leg and in other assaults on her, but as a man not educated to crime as your fellow prisoner has been I think you liable to a punishment as severe as that imposed on her. The sentence of the Court on you is that you be kept to penal servitude for three years. I cannot part with this case without asking whether it does not justify all that I have said from this bench against kidnapping and against that domestic slavery, which I call domestic slavery, of which in low markets and in the hearts of the criminals which these prisoners have been convicted are the natural fruits. Every one must feel that it would have been far better for this poor girl if she had died in the midst of the days when her cheeks were not hollow and her eyes were not dim, when she could still play in her childhood—than that emaciated and in ruined health she should even when rescued from a blighted life. I know of no case in the actual annals of slavery—nothing in the fictions of the great anti-slavery novelists which I have said on to be in the path of pain. But is this a solitary case? I fear that though it may be prominently atrocious, hundreds, may thousands of cases of a like kind have existed in this Colony under the British flag. The property of the Bench has been questioned. I, however, hold it to be my duty to lay to humanity, the highest law—in the law to humanity in my power to lay bare before the public how much yet remains to be done before it can be said that in this Colony "slavery has been abolished."

**BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A CHILD PROSECUTED FOR THEFT BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.**

Mak Apang and Tang Ahong, were convicted on the 2nd March of assaulting a girl thirteen years of age, named Mak Tai Yau, and thereby causing actual bodily harm to her, and of the offence of breaking her leg and in other assaults on her. His Lordship delivered sentence as follows—

Upon an information charging you, Mak Apang and Tang Ahong, with having made an assault on Mak Tai Yau, a young girl, having been aged 13 years, and with having beaten and wounded, and ill-treated her, thereby causing to her actual bodily harm, at Victoria on two occasions, viz., on the 3rd of November, and on the 3rd of December last, the Jury after a long and careful hearing, have come to the conclusion, possibly, that each of you is guilty. The repeated deliberate statements which you, Mak Apang, made in your defence that you have lived with the second prisoner as his paramour, and that you were not his wife, and that you could not give any evidence of a non-medical man almost dying; and she then narrated the history of her sufferings, of which I will now give a short outline. This child of about 13 years of age lost her father, and about a year ago her mother, the late Mrs. Hing Shan, died. The child then came to the Colony by boat from Hongkong, and sold her to some one who brought her to Hongkong, and sold her to the female prisoner. From the time of her purchase of the child, the female prisoner beat her very often. The second prisoner, the man, beat her less often. She had been beaten sometimes with a rattan and sometimes with a broom, taken from the ordinary bundles of split firewood, perhaps two or three times a week. She was beaten with firewood on the 3rd of November last when her leg broke, and she could not walk ever since. Some time after that the female prisoner burnt her on the arm and hand with a hot crimping iron. The little girl showed eight places where the marks of the burning remained. On cross-examination by the female prisoner, it was elicited that a neighbour, who had been living in the house, had seen the child being beaten. In answer to questions subsequently put to her the poor child said nothing was said to her before she was tied up; her mistress did not often speak to her; she thus beat the girl and said it was because she was lazy. She was beaten by her mistress on the 3rd of November, and the child had been frequently beaten, mainly by the woman with rattans; at one time with two as big as a finger tied together. One neighbour described the beating on the 3rd of Nov. last, that the little girl was tied up by her hands and her feet, and she was hung from the ceiling by the clothes line, by the male prisoner, and that she was beaten by the woman with a piece of firewood, (described as being about two feet long, and about two inches in diameter). This witness saw the child being beaten on the 3rd of Nov. last, and she was beaten three times on one of her legs; then the man struck the little girl still up; and he then untied her, and on the support of her being tied up falling her the little girl fell down. Before this beating on that day, which was deposited to as being on the 3rd of November, the little child was seen on the street; but after that date she did not go out. The fact that the female prisoner burnt the little girl with the crimping iron was deposited to by a neighbour. The little girl said of herself, "When I got that (i.e., the beating of the prisoner) I could not move very heavy things; I could carry water. I had strength to play. I did play. I was not then hollow-cheeked like I am now." It seems that the neighbours (doing what the Chinese are most loath to do) gave information to the Police, and the two prisoners were arrested, and the little girl was taken to the Civil Hospital. I am bound to say, to the credit of the Chinese, that since the evils of kidnapping have been explained from this Bench to them, since the miseries consequent on the system have been discussed, a right public opinion has been formed, and kidnappers have been denounced; and now, when the evils of the state of this domestic bondage, of this boasted *patria potestas*, of this phase of the national religious sentiment, as it has been known, it is usually known, to the honour of the police. It seems that this poor child was brought by the Police to the Civil Hospital on the 7th of January, but she was too ill to be taken as a witness to the Police Court, until the 11th of February. When she gave evidence at the trial on the 2nd of March, she had been beaten and ill-treated, and she was now brought to the Court for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

His Lordship said—

You, Mak Apang, have been found guilty by the Jury of having enticed away a woman named Li Shien Ho, from the Colony, for the purpose of prostitution, was now brought up for sentence.

#### MACAO.

(From our Correspondent.)

Wednesday, March 9.

The steamer *White Cloud* on Monday brought over Admiral D'Almeida, accompanied by his Flag Captain Baron Alaguerre and Lieut. Count Gaffrey, together with Mr. Lemaire, French Consul, and Mr. Loureiro, Portuguese Consul. The Admiral came over to pay an official visit to the Governor of Macao, and to take the opportunity of thanking him for sending the *Tamago* to Canton, on the occasion of the recent troubles arising out of the matter of the French Cathedral. His Excellency the Admiral met with a most cordial reception from the Governor. He was received with a salute of 15 guns, as the steamer passed into the inner harbour, and on landing, by a guard of honour under a Captain and two subalterns, with the Garrison Band. Last night a State dinner was given at Government House, at which 18 guests were present. The table was most beautifully and tastefully arranged and the dinner was of the most *recherché* description. The Admiral was highly pleased with his reception. Speeches were made and various toasts honoured with much enthusiasm. The French Admiral proposed the health of the King, and the Governor proposed that of the President of the French Republic. Mr. Gaspar, Spanish Consul, proposed the Sister Countries of France, Portugal, and Spain, which in fraternal unity, as neighbours and members of the same family, descendants of the Latin race, would always, he hoped, be joined together. On His Excellency leaving there was again a guard of honour, and as the steamer passed the San Francisco Fort there was another salute of 15 guns fired, the *White Cloud* dipping the French flag which she had hoisted at the fort. A large number of officials came on board to honour the Admiral on his departure.

Since Governor Graça arrived in Macao he has had several visits from distinguished persons, and his hospitality, and courtesy have been such as to produce a very favorable impression, and he has made himself justly liked by all those who have had the honour of making his acquaintance. He has certainly exerted himself to uphold the dignity of his country, and of his high position, and to maintain the high character which Macao has ever held for hospitality.

#### China.

(Herald, Feb. 24.)

We note the arrival at this port, per S. S. *Yamato*, yesterday, of the Count and Countess de Portales, the New French Consul at this port, and his wife, together with their two children.

We understand that a notice has been given to British launch owners in Foochow, by H. B. M.'s representative, that excessive whistling of these craft on the river is to be discontinued.

We note that one of the *seized launches* is being used by the Chinese (who have confiscated it), for the purpose of plying up and down the river. It seems that the Chinese—right or wrong in their seizure—intend to have the benefit of the launches whilst in their possession, judging that this latter qualification is "nine points of the law."

Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning a storm of some severity broke over Foochow and during its short presence appeared to make a circuit of the Island. The lightning was excessively vivid and the flashes rapid in succession, whilst Heaven's artillery was sufficient to disturb the slumber of the sleeping population. The lightning appeared to be more harmless summer sheet lightning than forked, and like Mahomet's coffin "hung twist and twine" and was sufficiently luminous to make the night appear day. We heard of no damage having been occasioned and the young crops do not appear scorched by the heavy torrents of rain. The Chinese predict that in consequence of thunder the silk cocoons, i.e., on the 5th day of the Second Month, (2nd of March), will be forty days of incessant rain. It remains to be seen whether this prediction will turn out to be true or not.

Seldom journals have to record the instance of anything so alarming as an Earthquake on Islands situated like Foochow, which have little or no indication for such a sequence, nevertheless several distinct though comparatively slight shocks were experienced on the 18th instant, at 3.22 and 11.30 a.m. and on the 19th at 3.45 a.m. and again at 8.55 p.m. The shocks on the latter day were of no violent description (although quite sufficient to confirm the fact of their being Earthquakes) whilst those on the former day were so severe as to occasion considerable alarm, especially the one in the evening, when the sky suddenly assumed a leaden and peculiar aspect and the oppressive weight of the atmosphere betokened a departure out of the ordinary. Simultaneously with the last shock, rain fell in torrents, after which the sky resumed its naturally nocturnal and peaceful aspect, moonlight—which had apparently improved the occasion—looked "like a fairy's dress," and some apparently resignedly amongst the disturbed elements.

**THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN UNDER THE ORIGINAL JURISDICTION ORDINANCE OF 1872.**

The following somewhat important judgment was recently delivered in the Supreme Court, Peking, by Mr. Justice Ford, on an appeal from a Magistrate's decision ordering a married woman to be returned by force against her will to her husband. The case was *Wong Kan vs. Tan Chuan and Oh Kan vs. Wei Loh* (his wife). Mr. Justice Ford gave a judgment in which he said that a woman could be committed by the person, or on the person who has all the wills perfect liberty to go where she likes, it is difficult to understand. Such a view of the mind of the legislature, I think, brings us so closely to what I believe to be an absolute truth, that we have better be applying to this case an equally well known principle of construction, as that before referred to, viz., that all constructions which lead to such a result are if possible to be avoided.

For these reasons the order of the Magistrate must be quashed, and it should in future be understood that his jurisdiction under Section 44 of the Criminal Jurisdiction Ordinance of 1872, has no power to order a married woman, deliberately declining to live with, and wilfully remaining away from her husband, to return to him; or in language nearly akin to our accustomed legal phraseology, whether he has a power to make and enforce a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights! The facts

of the case are simply that on the case of unlawful detention falling against the defendant, the 2nd defendant left the Court and, returning to return to her husband, would by force have been compelled to do so, but for bail tendered and this appeal made.

The section under which the Magistrate thought he had such a power was and was compelled to make the order in the following:—

**Protection of Females de.**

"Upon complaint made to the Court of Quarter Sessions or to a Magistrate on oath of the kidnapping or abduction, or of the unlawful detention of any man, woman or child, such Court or Magistrate may, on satisfactory proof of such kidnapping, abduction or detention, make an order for the immediate restoration of such man, woman or child, to liberty, or of such woman or child to her or his husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or government of such woman or child, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary."

And the argument which led the Court to that conclusion was, as set forth in the case and adopted by the Magistrate,—"that if the legislature had not intended to give this power to the woman, as well as to the man, it would have omitted from the portion of the section which is otherwise unnecessary, the restoration to liberty alone under the first portion of the section securing all that is necessary if the woman is herself willing to return to her husband, and that the confining the latter portion of the section to women and children shows that the restoration was contemplated even against the wishes of the woman or child."

The argument was more boldly embodied by the Solicitor General who put it plainly before the Court, and he said that this was a case of the first half of the section of man, woman, and child, and the second for the protection of the rights of the husband, parent or guardian. That this clause may contain a sentence of a directory kind beyond what is necessary and necessary and that it is a little ambiguous may possibly be true; and that it may be read in a way to convey to some minds an inference that the intention of the framers was to create the jurisdiction contained for is apparent, or we should not now have this appeal, but I am of opinion, on these assumptions, that no such inference can, upon well settled principles of construction, be properly drawn by a Court of justice. I am also of opinion a more natural and perfectly good grammatical construction, which no ambiguity arises, no such portentous conclusions present themselves.

The first general principle of construction which the Magistrate's decision contradicts is that an importation of the Supreme Court has repudiated it. Inconvenient jurisdiction, is not to be considered as given unless by clear and unambiguous words or by words which so plainly and necessarily imply such an intention that no other result can be arrived at by a fair and reasonable construction. I see no reason for supposing the latter part of the section confines the force to be used to cases of married women and children. The language seems to me to be a general one, and I think I have seen the words of the section admit of a much more natural and reasonable construction. I see no reason for supposing the latter part of the section confines the force to be used to cases of married women and children. The language seems to me to be a general one, and I think I have seen the words of the section admit of a much more natural and reasonable construction. I see no reason for supposing the latter part of the section confines the force to be used to cases of married women and children. The language seems to me to be a general one, and I think I have seen the words of the section admit of a much more natural and reasonable construction. I see no reason for supposing the latter part of the section confines the force to be used to cases of married women and children. The language seems to me to be a general one, and I think I have seen the words of the section admit of a much more natural and reasonable construction. I see no reason for supposing the latter part of the section confines the force to be used to cases of married women and children. The language seems to me to be a general one, and I think I have seen the words of the section admit of a much more natural and reasonable construction. I see no reason for supposing the latter part of the section confines the force to be used to cases of married women and children. The language seems to me to be a general one, and I think I have seen the words of the section admit of a much more natural and reasonable construction. I see no reason for supposing the latter part of the section confines the force to be used to cases of married women and children. The language seems to me to be a general one, and I think I have seen the words of the section admit of a much more natural and reasonable



## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE well-known and popular "Notes and Queries" column, which has been published in this journal for some time, has been continued in the "Notes and Queries" column of the "China Review" for the purpose of giving more space to the publication of interesting and useful information.

The "China Review" is published weekly, and contains a large amount of interesting and useful information, including news from all parts of the world, and a full and complete list of the latest arrivals and departures of ships.

The "China Review" is published by the "China Mail" office, and is sold at the rate of one shilling per copy. It is also sold by all the principal booksellers and stationers in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" and "Queries" and are published in the "Notes and Queries" column of the "China Review" for the purpose of giving more space to the publication of interesting and useful information.

The "China Review" is published weekly, and contains a large amount of interesting and useful information, including news from all parts of the world, and a full and complete list of the latest arrivals and departures of ships.

The "China Review" is published by the "China Mail" office, and is sold at the rate of one shilling per copy. It is also sold by all the principal booksellers and stationers in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" and "Queries" and are published in the "Notes and Queries" column of the "China Review" for the purpose of giving more space to the publication of interesting and useful information.

The "China Review" is published weekly, and contains a large amount of interesting and useful information, including news from all parts of the world, and a full and complete list of the latest arrivals and departures of ships.

The "China Review" is published by the "China Mail" office, and is sold at the rate of one shilling per copy. It is also sold by all the principal booksellers and stationers in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" and "Queries" and are published in the "Notes and Queries" column of the "China Review" for the purpose of giving more space to the publication of interesting and useful information.

The "China Review" is published weekly, and contains a large amount of interesting and useful information, including news from all parts of the world, and a full and complete list of the latest arrivals and departures of ships.

The "China Review" is published by the "China Mail" office, and is sold at the rate of one shilling per copy. It is also sold by all the principal booksellers and stationers in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" and "Queries" and are published in the "Notes and Queries" column of the "China Review" for the purpose of giving more space to the publication of interesting and useful information.

The "China Review" is published weekly, and contains a large amount of interesting and useful information, including news from all parts of the world, and a full and complete list of the latest arrivals and departures of ships.

The "China Review" is published by the "China Mail" office, and is sold at the rate of one shilling per copy. It is also sold by all the principal booksellers and stationers in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" and "Queries" and are published in the "Notes and Queries" column of the "China Review" for the purpose of giving more space to the publication of interesting and useful information.

The "China Review" is published weekly, and contains a large amount of interesting and useful information, including news from all parts of the world, and a full and complete list of the latest arrivals and departures of ships.

The "China Review" is published by the "China Mail" office, and is sold at the rate of one shilling per copy. It is also sold by all the principal booksellers and stationers in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" and "Queries" and are published in the "Notes and Queries" column of the "China Review" for the purpose of giving more space to the publication of interesting and useful information.

The "China Review" is published weekly, and contains a large amount of interesting and useful information, including news from all parts of the world, and a full and complete list of the latest arrivals and departures of ships.

The "China Review" is published by the "China Mail" office, and is sold at the rate of one shilling per copy. It is also sold by all the principal booksellers and stationers in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" and "Queries" and are published in the "Notes and Queries" column of the "China Review" for the purpose of giving more space to the publication of interesting and useful information.

The "China Review" is published weekly, and contains a large amount of interesting and useful information, including news from all parts of the world, and a full and complete list of the latest arrivals and departures of ships.

The "China Review" is published by the "China Mail" office, and is sold at the rate of one shilling per copy. It is also sold by all the principal booksellers and stationers in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautiful picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

General Outfitters, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—F. N. DICKSON, 43 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MACLEOD, FRICKEL & Co.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—Wm. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

## Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 75 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pook-fo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50 Three Coolies, ... 1.20 Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60 Three Coolies, ... 0.50 Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pook-fo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts. Half day, ... 35 cts. Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900' ... \$3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 6 or 900' ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600' ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600' ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat of 600' ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat of 600' ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat of 600' ... 50

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00

One Hour, ... 20

Half an Hour, ... 10

After 8 P.M. ... 10 cts. extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 20

Half Day, ... 10

Three Hours, ... 12

One Hour, ... 5

Half Hour, ... 3

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Newspapers, per four ounces in weight.

Commercial Papers, such as bills of exchange, drafts, and other documents, are charged at the rate of 10 cents per sheet. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. The Patterns for such articles are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N. R. means No Registration. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, Chili, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route: Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 8 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom: Letters, 10 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Letters, 30 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents; Via Galle, Letters, 20 cents; Registration, 20 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Accra, via Aden, Letters, 20 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery. \* There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Islands, 10 cents. \* Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. \* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao in either direction, any other two of the following (China, Japan, India, Ceylon, and the Philippines) ( ), and the

Letters, 10 cents. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents. Books & Patterns, 2 cents.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route: Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 8 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom: Letters, 10 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Letters, 30 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents; Via Galle, Letters, 20 cents; Registration, 20 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Accra, via Aden, Letters, 20 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery. \* There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Islands, 10 cents. \* Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. \* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao in either direction, any other two of the following (China, Japan, India, Ceylon, and the Philippines) ( ), and the

Letters, 10 cents. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents. Books & Patterns, 2 cents.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route: Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 8 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom: Letters, 10 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Letters, 30 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents; Via Galle, Letters, 20 cents; Registration, 20 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Accra, via Aden, Letters, 20 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery. \* There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Islands, 10 cents. \* Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. \* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao in either direction, any other two of the following (China, Japan, India, Ceylon, and the Philippines) ( ), and the

Letters, 10 cents. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents. Books & Patterns, 2 cents.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route: Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 8 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom: Letters, 10 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Letters, 30 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents; Via Galle, Letters, 20 cents; Registration, 20 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Accra, via Aden, Letters, 20 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery. \* There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Islands, 10 cents. \* Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. \* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao in either direction, any other two of the following (China, Japan, India, Ceylon, and the Philippines) ( ), and the

Letters, 10 cents. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents. Books & Patterns, 2 cents.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route: Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 8 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, and must not weigh more than 20 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates, Registration being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement of the Postmaster General, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Firearms, Explosives, poisons, acids, &c.; Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Lac, Malt, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels may as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or not, is to contain gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—To British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—To British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of a Registered Letter, but it is its duty to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred while the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-drawn bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

6. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-drawn bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

7. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-drawn bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

8. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-drawn bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

9. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-drawn bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

10. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-drawn bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

11. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-drawn bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

12. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-drawn bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

13. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-drawn bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.</